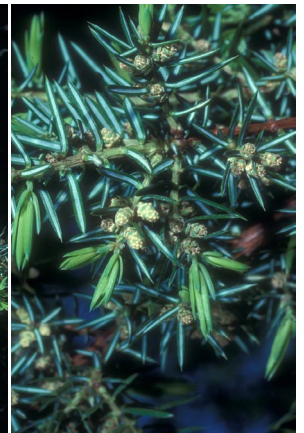


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EVERGREEN SHRUBS:

GROUP 1.

LEAVES ARE NEEDLES or SCALES.



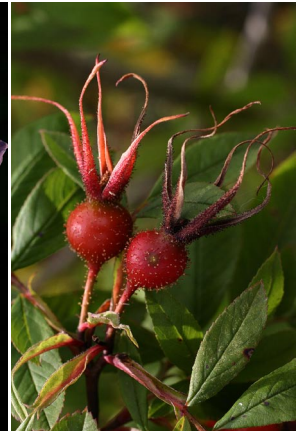
1 *Juniperus horizontalis* TRAILING JUNIPER: Plants have a creeping habit; some leaves are needles but most are scales with a whitish coat; fruit a bluish-whitish berry-like cone; male cones on separate plants; grows in sandy soils.
2 *Juniperus communis* COMMON JUNIPER: Erect shrub or tree (up to 3 m tall); needles whorled on stem; fruit a bluish or black berry-like cone; grows only in dunes/bluffs bordering Lake Michigan.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS:

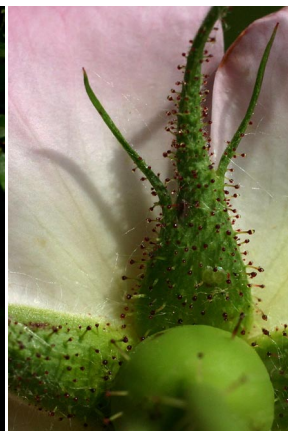
GROUP 2.

LEAVES COMPOUND (more than one leaflet per stalk).

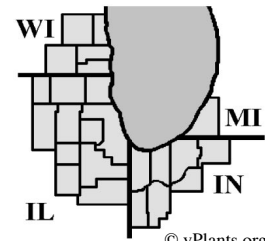
STEMS ARMED.



3 *Rosa setigera* ILLINOIS ROSE: Mature plant with long-arching stems; sparse prickles; leaflets usually 3, but sometimes 5; styles (female pollen tube) fused into a column; stipules narrow to tip.
4 *Rosa palustris* SWAMP ROSE: Upright shrub; stems very thorny; leaflets 5-7; sepals fall from mature fruit; fruit smooth, red berry-like hips; grows in wet and open ditches, bogs, and swamps.



5 *Rosa carolina* PASTURE ROSE: Upright shrub; leaflets 5-7; stipules flat and pointed; flowers are solitary; buds and fruits w/ glandular hairs; grows in dry habitat.
6 *Rosa blanda* EARLY WILD ROSE: Stems mostly smooth; prickles may be present at plant base; leaflets 5-7 with soft hairy underside; flowers are solitary and bloom starting mid-May.



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7 *Rosa multiflora*

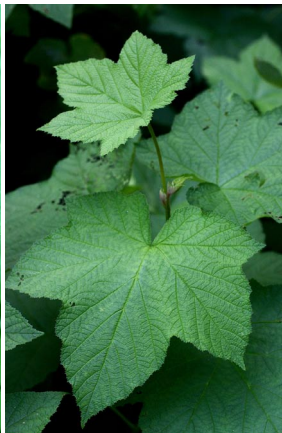
MULTIFLORA ROSE:

Non-native, invasive; arching, prickly stems; leaflets 7-9; stipules feathery; many white flowers; styles fused into column; compare with *R. setigera*.

8 *Rubus hispidus*

SWAMP DEWBERRY:

Plant ankle-high with bristly trailing stems; leaflets 3, small (< 5 cm long); leaves evergreen; ripe fruit black.



9 *Rubus flagellaris*

COMMON DEWBERRY:

Plant ankle-high and trailing; large prickles; leaflets 3 (usually) to 5; terminal leaflet with short stem and stipules; leaf undersides not velvety; mature fruit black.

10 *Rubus odoratus*

PURPLE FLOWERING RASPBERRY:

Leaves maple-like, simple, 3-5 lobed with toothed margins; large leaves (< 26 cm long) and flowers (3-6 cm wide); purple flowers; fruit red, leaving a white knob (receptacle) when picked. In contrast, blackberries and dewberries detach from plant w/ receptacle inside in the fruit.



11 *Rubus occidentalis*

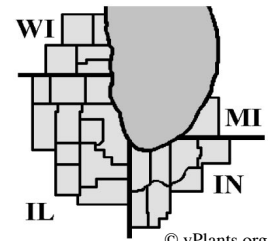
BLACK RASPBERRY:

Stems and leaf undersides have a whitish coat; new stems have soft prickles, but otherwise prickles are stout, hooked; leaflets usually 3 (palmately compound if 5); leaf margin doubly toothed; fruit purple-black. A similar species, *Rubus idaeus strigosus* (red raspberry) has red fruit and lacks whitish coat.

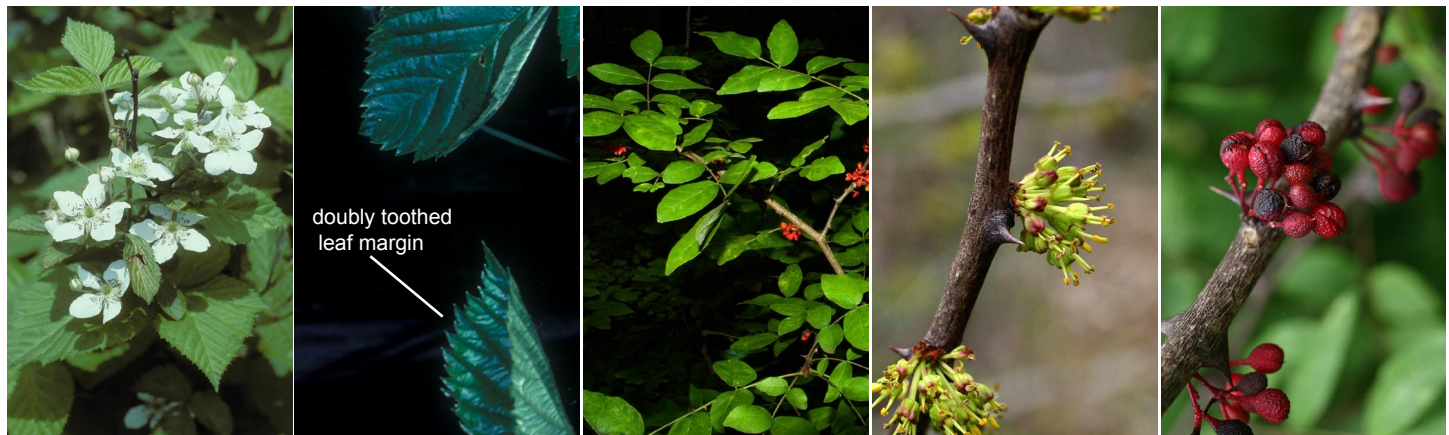
12 *Rubus allegheniensis*

COMMON BLACK-BERRY:

stems angular and dangerously thorny; stout prickles have broad base; 3-7 leaflets palmately compound; leaf and flower stalks w/ glandular hairs; fruit black.



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13 *Rubus pensilvanicus* YANKEE BLACKBERRY:

Stems with straight spines; leaflets 5-7; leaf undersides softly hairy and margins toothed or doubly toothed; fruit black.

14 *Xanthoxylum americanum*

Member of the citrus family with aromatic leaves; branches with paired spines; 5-11 leafflets; grows in dry-mesic woods.

PRICKLY ASH:

DECIDUOUS

SHRUBS:

GROUP 3.

LEAVES COMPOUND (more than one leaflet per stalk).

STEMS WITHOUT THORNS or SPINES.



15 *Potentilla fruticosa* (*Dasiphora floribunda*)

SHRUBBY CINQUEFOIL: leaflets 5-7, pinnately compound; leaf margins roll outward; in our region grows only in fens and coastal wetlands.

16 *Amorpha canescens*

Shrub up to waist high; plant has grayish appearance; grows in prairies. Comparatively, *A. fruticosa* (indigo bush) is an overhead shrub with hairless leaf undersides and grows in wetlands and floodplains.

LEAD PLANT:



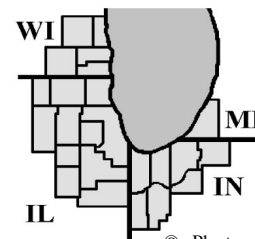
17 *Staphylea trifolia*

Branches greenish striped with white, corky spots; leaflets pointed; terminal leaflet on a long-stalk, while lateral leaflets barely stalked; flower clusters at leaf nodes drooping; fruit a 3-lobed papery, inflated capsule.

BLADDERNUT:

18 *Sambucus canadensis*

ELDERBERRY: 5-9 pinnately compound leaflets; twigs have white pith; large, spreading inflorescence w/ white flowers; fruit is dark purple.



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19 *Ptelea trifoliata*

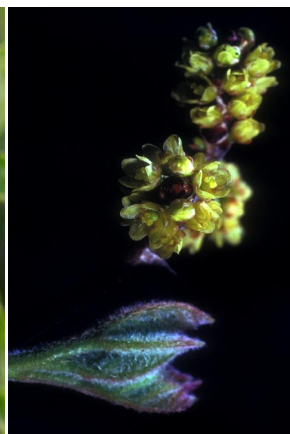
WAFER ASH:

Three leaflets (< 15 cm long each); terminal leaflet largest and short-branched; fruit odor of hops; plant grows in sand dunes and bedrock soil. *P. trifoliata mollis* (downy wafer ash) has fuzzy leaves and aromatic flowers attracting early evening moths.

20 *Aralia nudicaulis*

Plant barely knee high; dies back to ground each year; purplish cast to foliage, especially in spring and fall; leaves pinnately compound; leaflets large (< 13 cm long); leaf margins toothed; flowers clumped on 3 spheres. *A. racemosa* (spikenard) reaches several meters tall and has large, spreading leaves; fruit reminiscent of rootbeer flavor.

WILD SARSAPARILLA:



21 *Rhus aromatica*

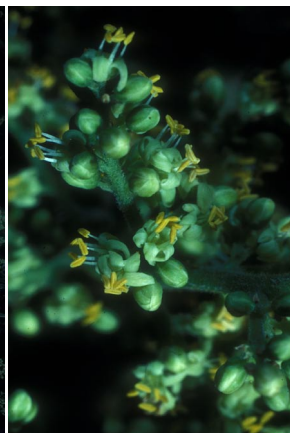
DWARF FRAGRANT SUMAC:

Pungent smell when bruised; 3 small leaflets (< 4 cm long); leaf margin lobed and soft hairy; fruit red and hairy; primarily found in sand prairies and dunes, though also bedrock exposures. Distinguished from the highly allergenic climbing vine, *Rhus radicans* (poison ivy), which has a more angular leaf margin and white berries.

22 *Rhus typhina*

STAGHORN SUMAC:

Branches covered in tan, velvety hairs; leaflets 13-27 with toothed margins; fruits red and densely hairy.



23 *Rhus copallina latifolia*

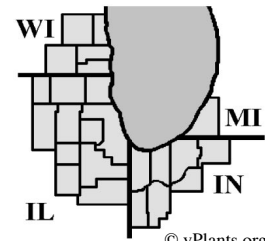
SHINING SUMAC:

Branches covered in ashy, soft hairs; leaflets 9-23 with smooth margins; leaf axis winged; fruits red and densely hairy; found only in sandy soil.

24 *Rhus glabra*

Branches with whitish coat and not hairy; leaflets 11-13 with toothed margins; fruits red and densely hairy.

SMOOTH SUMAC:



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DECIDUOUS SHRUBS:

GROUP 4.

LEAVES SIMPLE (one leaf per stalk).

LEAVES OPPOSITE.

LEAF MARGIN ENTIRE (no teeth).



25 *Rhus vernix* (*Toxicodendron vernix*)

POISON SUMAC:

Causes skin rash in most people; bark with smooth whitish coat, but without hairs; leaflets 9-13; leaflets elliptical with smooth margins; terminal leaflet longer stalked than lateral leaflets; fruits grayish-white on red drooping stalk; grows in bogs.

26 Image illustrates the ability of dogwood (*Cornus* sp.) leaves to hold together by "strings" in the leaf veins when torn.



27 *Cornus racemosa*

GRAY DOGWOOD:

Freely sprouts from roots; branches gray with brown pith; young twigs reddish; leaves with 3-4 pairs of arcing veins; inflorescence as broad as high; fruits white on red branches.

28 *Cornus obliqua*

SILKY or BLUE-FRUITED DOGWOOD:

Branches reddish-brown to grayish with orange-brown pith; young growth hairy; leaves with arcing veins; leaf underside pale with flattened hairs; fruits cobalt blue.



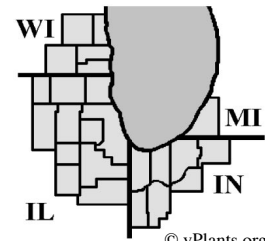
29 *Cornus stolonifera* (*C. sericea*)

RED-OSIER DOGWOOD:

Forms thickets; branches dark red with white pith; leaves with 5-7 pairs of veins and pale, often hairy undersides; fruits white or grayish. *C. rugosa* (round-leaved dogwood) has greenish branches with white pith, leaves with wooly undersides and pale blue fruits.

30 *Cephalanthus occidentalis* BUTTONBUSH:

Whorled leaves rounded at base w/ glossy upper surface; flowers in white spheres, blooming in July; frequented by butterflies.



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31 *Decodon verticillatus*

SWAMP LOOSESTRIFE:

Almost always growing in shallow water; lower stems spongy; leaves opposite, whorled; flowers magenta, < 2.5 cm wide.

32 *Hypericum kalmianum* KALM'S ST. JOHN'S-

WORT: exfoliating bark; leaves oblong, bluish-green, and dotted with glands; flowers yellow with many stamen; fruit a beaked capsule; found most often in wet sand near Lake Michigan.



33 *Mitchella repens*

PARTRIDGE BERRY:

Plant has creeping habit; leaves a rounded heart shape with white midrib; flowers are paired: 2 white tubular flowers w/ fused ovary; petals hairy; fruit red berry with 2 indentations.

34 *Symphoricarpos albus*

SNOWBERRY:

Branches sparsely, soft hairy; leaves rounded; style not exceeding petals (< 3 mm long); fruit bright white, often persisting into fall. *S. occidentalis* (wolfberry) style exceeds petals (> 3 mm) and fruit is greenish-white.

35 *Lonicera dioica*

RED HONEYSUCKLE: similar to *L. prolifera* but more common near Lake Michigan, leaves thicker, and flowers tinged purple or brick-red.



36 *Lonicera prolifera*

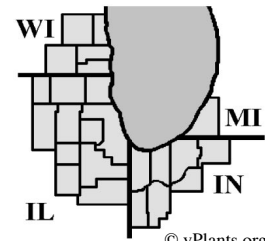
YELLOW HONEYSUCKLE:

Sprawling vine; uppermost leaves fused into disk; lower leaves have a stalk; leaves w/ whitish coat; yellow flowers in clumps.

37 *Lonicera maackii*

AMUR HONEYSUCKLE:

Non-native, invasive; upright shrub; leaf tip pointed; leaf margin ciliate; flowers white, fading yellow. A similar invasive, *L. tatarica* (Tatarian honeysuckle) differs w/ early spring leaf emergence, brittle twigs, and varying pink flowers.



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DECIDUOUS SHRUBS:

GROUP 5.

LEAVES SIMPLE (one leaf per stalk).

LEAVES OPPOSITE.

LEAF MARGIN TOOTHED or LOBED.



38 *Diervilla lonicera* DWARF HONEYSUCKLE: Plant barely 1 m tall; arching stems; leaves pointed, sometimes hairy on lower surface; flowers yellow-red with spreading petals; fruit a dry, long-pointed vase shape with hairy tips.

39 *Euonymus alatus* WINGED EUONYMOUS: Non-native, planted extensively; branches are corky-winged; scarlet fall leaf color.



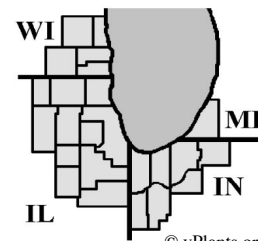
40 *Euonymus atropurpureus* WAHOO: Fall leaf color dull red; flowers 4-parted, branching from leaf base; fruit striking red. A similar, but non-native species, *E. europaeus* (European spindle tree) has smooth branches and greenish-white flowers.

41 *Euonymus obovatus* RUNNING STRAWBERRY BUSH: Plants trailing on ground, less than 10 cm tall; flowers 5-parted; fruit a warty capsule.



42 *Viburnum lentago* NANNYBERRY: Smells like dirty socks; branches and leaves smooth; leaves elliptic; leaf stalk has undulating, winged margin; mature fruit black with whitish coat.

43 *Viburnum prunifolium* BLACK HAW: Twigs stout; branches and leaves smooth (brown-scaly when young); very small leaves may be present below regular leaves; fruit blue-black.



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44 *Viburnum recognitum* (*V. dentatum lucidum*) SMOOTH ARROW-WOOD:

Tall shrub; lower leaves on a twig have long stalks (> 1 cm) and lack stipules; leaf margin coarsely toothed. The more rare *V. dentatum* (southern arrow-wood) is similar but has hairy leaf stalks, while *V. rafinesquianum* (downy arrow-wood) has stipules and very short leaf stalks (0 - 5 mm long).

45 *Viburnum trilobum* HIGHBUSH CRANBERRY:

May be extinct in the wild; leaves 3-lobed, coarse toothed, pointed; leaf upper-surface sparsely hairy; leaf stalk has columnar glands; marginal flowers in cluster are large and sterile; fruit is orange-red.



46 *Viburnum opulus*

EUROPEAN Highbush Cranberry: non-native; leaves 3-lobed, coarse-toothed; leaf upper-surface not hairy; leaf stalk with saucer-shaped glands; marginal flowers sterile; fruit red, often remaining into winter.

47 *Viburnum acerifolium*

MAPLE-LEAVED ARROW-WOOD: Leaf palmately lobed, coarsely toothed; leaf lower surface w/ branched hairs; leaf stalks w/out glands; fruit purple-black at maturity.

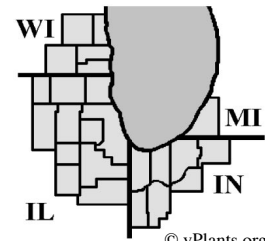
MAPLE-LEAVED ARROW-WOOD:

DECIDUOUS
SHRUBS:
GROUP 6.
PLANTS KNEE-HIGH OR LOWER.
LEAVES SIMPLE (one leaf per stalk).
LEAVES ALTER-NATE.



48 *Chimaphila maculata*
SPOTTED WINTERGREEN: ankle-high evergreen; leaves whorled in 3's; leaf has white vein down center; fruit a brown, erect capsule.

49 *Chimaphila umbellata cisatlantica*
PIPSISSEWA: ankle-high evergreen; leaves whorled; leaf leathery; fruit a depressed, round capsule.



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50 *Vaccinium angustifolium*

EARLY LOW BLUEBERRY:

Knee-high, colony forming shrub; leaves relatively short (< 3 cm long); leaf margins w/ finely spine-tipped teeth; fruit ripens about 2 weeks earlier than *V. pallidum* (late low blueberry); prefers sandy soils. *V. corymbosum* (highbush blueberry), a wetland species that quickly exceeds 1 m, may be seen further east in Indiana.

51 *Vaccinium pallidum*

LATE LOW BLUEBERRY:

Knee-high, colony-forming shrub; leaves usually 3-5 cm long and more than 1.5 cm wide, paler beneath; leaf margins smooth or finely toothed; prefers sandy soils.



52 *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* *coactalis*

BEARBERRY: evergreen trailing shrub; leaf margins entire; mature fruit red; grows only on Lake Michigan dunes.

53 *Gaultheria procumbens*

ANKLE-HIGH EVERGREEN WOODY PLANT; leaves thick, oval (> 1.5 cm long), tasting of mint; leaf margins subtly toothed below middle; fruit red.

WINTERGREEN:

DECIDUOUS

SHRUBS:

GROUP 7.

PLANTS ERECT (quickly reaching heights greater than 40 cm).

LEAVES SIMPLE (one leaf per stalk).

LEAVES ALTERNATE.

LEAF MARGINS ENTIRE.



54 *Gaylussacia baccata*

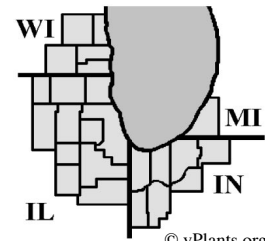
BOX HUCKLEBERRY:

Leaves have golden resin dots on both sides; leaf margins smooth; fruit has 10 seeds.

55 *Cornus alternifolia*

ALTERNATE-

LEAVED DOGWOOD: shrub pagoda shaped w/ horizontal branching; older twigs pale yellow; leaves have pale undersides, arcing venation, and may not always be alternate; fruit blue-black.



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56 *Lindera benzoin*

SPICEBUSH:

Pronounced light spots on bark; leaves papery thin, widest near tip, and < 15 cm long; yellow flowers; aromatic flowers and fruit; mature fruit red.

57 *Dirca palustris*

LEATHERWOOD:

Shrub 2 m tall; twigs jointed at nodes; leaves elliptic, some with whitish coat; forms clusters of 2-4 tubular yellow flowers in early spring; fruit a red color.



DECIDUOUS SHRUBS:
GROUP 8.
PLANTS AS IN GROUP 7, BUT LEAF MARGINS TOOTHED or LOBED.



58 *Rhamnus frangula*

GLOSSY BUCKTHORN:

Non-native, invasive; thornless; leaves glossy; leaf buds fuzzy; ripening fruit multi-colored. Our native buckthorns, *R. alnifolia* (alder buckthorn) and *R. lanceolata* (lance-leaved buckthorn) are rare and have a very limited range.

LEAF VENATION PINNATE.

FRUITS FLESHY.

59 *Rhamnus cathartica*

COMMON BUCKTHORN:

Non-native, invasive; one of the first shrubs to leaf-out in spring and last to lose leaves in fall; stem tips sharp, almost thorn-like; many-flowered clusters; when cut, may sprout from roots.



60 *Prunus virginiana*

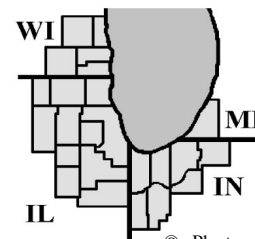
CHOKE CHERRY:

Branches often have dark colored fungal cankers; leaf margins toothed, but teeth not recurved; leaf stalk has minute glands; white flowers on terminal stalks in May.

61 *Prunus americana*

WILD PLUM:

Often forms thickets in sun; twigs sharp; leaves glandless; leaf margins doubly toothed; mature fruits round and red. A similar species, *P. nigra* (Canada plum), differs in that the leaves have glands on toothed margins and stalk.



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62 Prunus pumila

SAND CHERRY:

Sprawling shrub; leaf margins entire only in lower 1/3 of leaf; fruit tart; grows only in sandy soil. Another genus in the rose family, chokeberry (*Aronia*), is superficially reminiscent of cherry (*Prunus*). The fruit of *Aronia prunifolia* is a black or red, multi-seeded pome.

63 Ilex verticillata

WINTERBERRY:

Male and female plants separate; branches gray w/ light, scattered dots; leaves widest above middle, but narrowed to tip; bright red fruit present from October until birds eat each fruit.

DECIDUOUS
SHRUBS:

GROUP 9.

PLANTS AS IN
GROUP 7, BUT
LEAF MARGINS
TOOTHED or LOBED.

LEAF VENATION
PINNATE.

FRUITS NON- FLESHY.



64 Spiraea alba

MEADOWSWEET:

Twigs smooth; leaves mostly smooth; flowers white; fruit a smooth follicle.

65 Spiraea tomentosa rosea

STEEPLE BUSH:

Leaf undersides w/ fine cobwebby, tangled red hairs; flowers magenta; fruit a hairy follicle; found growing in acid sand prairies and bogs.



66 Comptonia peregrina

SWEET FERN:

Plant waist-high; plant very aromatic; leaf margin lobed; flowers yellow-green; fruit a cluster of nutlets; grows only in sandy soil.

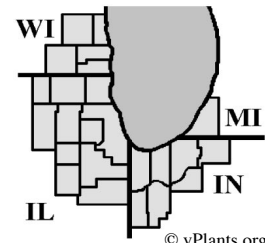
67 Alnus rugosa

SPECKLED ALDER:

Twigs velvety, brown with light spots; leaf margins doubly toothed; leaf narrow to tip; fruit cone-like. Comparatively, *A. serrulata* (smooth alder) has both toothed and wavy leaf margins. *A. glutinosa* (European alder) leaves are rounded or notched at tip.

68 Betula pumila

DWARF BIRCH: trunk diameter never exceeding 3 cm thick; leaves small (< 3 cm long); grows in bogs and fens.



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69 *Salix interior* **SANDBAR WILLOW:**
The many different willows of the Chicago region are difficult to ID. *S. interior* is the most common species in our area; forms dense thickets; leaves narrow and long w/ widely spaced, glandular teeth; stems are narrow (< 8 cm).

70 *Hamamelis virginiana* **WITCH HAZEL:**
Plant has distinct scent of witch hazel; spreading branches bloom in late fall; twigs brown w/ light spots; yellow flower petals linear; fruit an exploding capsule; leaf margins scalloped.



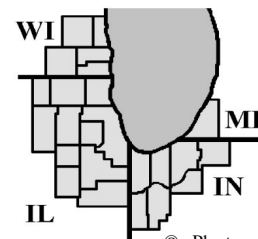
71 *Corylus americana* **AMERICAN HAZELNUT:**
Zigzag branching; leaves oval; leaf margins doubly toothed; flowers in catkins found throughout the year; fruit a nut enclosed by two leafy bracts.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS:
GROUP 10.
PLANTS AS IN GROUP 7, BUT LEAF MARGINS TOOTHED or LOBED.
LEAF VENATION PALMATE.



72 *Ceanothus americanus* **NEW JERSEY TEA:**
Leaf is densely tan hairy and strongly 3-veined; flower w/ white clawed petals; fruit a 3-lobed capsule, turning black at maturity. Compare w/ *Rhamnus cathartica*.

73 *Ceanothus herbaceus* **INLAND NEW JERSEY TEA:**
Leaves smooth above, but lightly hairy below; leaf margins w/ gland-tipped teeth; white flowers are 5-clawed; confined to sand prairies of Illinois Beach State Park.



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74 *Physocarpus opulifolius*

Species is scarce in the wild, but often planted in landscapes; exfoliating bark; leaf 3-lobed; fruit a dry capsule.

NINEBARK:

75 *Ribes cynosbati* PRICKLY WILD GOOSEBERRY:

Fruit spiny, stems not (though stems sometimes spiny at nodes); leaf blunt at tip; flower white.



76 *Ribes americanum*

Stems and fruit smooth; leaves lobed w/ pointed tips; leaf undersides w/ glands; flowers yellow.

WILD BLACK CURRANT:

77 *Ribes missouriense*

WILD GOOSEBERRY:

Stem spiny, fruit not; thorns in 2-3 at nodes; leaves lobed, blunt at tip; flower white w/ stamen 2-3 X length of tubular flower. A similar wetland species, *R. hirtellum* (northern gooseberry) differs by having greenish-purplish flowers w/ stamen 1 X length of tubular flower.

MAP TO SHRUB GROUPS

I. Leaves evergreen, needle- or scale-like – GROUP 1

II. Leaves deciduous

A. Leaves compound (more than one leaflet per stalk)

1. Stems armed – GROUP 2

2. Stems unarmed – GROUP 3

B. Leaves simple (one leaf per stalk)

1. Leaves opposite

a. Leaf margins entire (no teeth) – GROUP 4

b. Leaf margins toothed or lobed – GROUP 5

2. Leaves alternate

a. Plants less than 40 cm tall – GROUP 6

b. Plants erect, quickly reaching more than 40 cm tall

i. Leaf margins entire (no teeth) – GROUP 7

ii. Leaf margins toothed or lobed

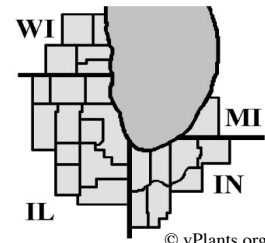
1). Leaf venation pinnate

a. fruits fleshy – GROUP 8

b. fruits non-fleshy – GROUP 9

2). Leaf venation palmate – GROUP 10

This guide includes a selection of shrubs (defined here as woody plants of short to medium stature lacking a central trunk, and instead branching from base) that can be found in the Chicago Region (see map at <http://www.vplants.org/chicago.html>). Here we focus on native species, yet include several ubiquitous, non-native species that can be easily mistaken as natives. In order to distinguish plant origins, non-native species are highlighted in red throughout the guide.



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SPECIES LIST

Includes numbered location in guide and photo credits for each image in order from left to right. Photographers include: Sue Auerbach (SA), John & Jane Balaban (JJB), William Burger (WB), Kenneth Dritz (KD), Melanie Gunn (MG), Sharon Shattuck (SS), and Paul Rothrock (PR). Non-native species are labeled in red.

67	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	---	60	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	SA, PR, PR
67	<i>Alnus rugosa</i>	SS, SS	19	<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i>	PR, PR
67	<i>Alnus serrulata</i>	---	19	<i>Ptelea trifoliata mollis</i>	---
16	<i>Amorpha canescens</i>	PR, PR	58	<i>Rhamnus alnifolia</i>	---
16	<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	---	59	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	JJB, SA
20	<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>	PR, JJB, JJB	58	<i>Rhamnus frangula</i>	PR, PR
20	<i>Aralia racemosa</i>	---	58	<i>Rhamnus lanceolata</i>	---
52	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi coactalis</i>	PR, PR	21	<i>Rhus aromatica</i>	PR, KD
62	<i>Aronia prunifolia</i>	---	23	<i>Rhus copallina latifolia</i>	KD, KD
68	<i>Betula pumila</i>	PR	24	<i>Rhus glabra</i>	KD, KD, PR
72	<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	PR, PR	21	<i>Rhus radicans</i>	---
73	<i>Ceanothus herbaceus</i>	PR, PR	22	<i>Rhus typhina</i>	PR, SS
30	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	SA, PR	25	<i>Rhus vernix</i>	PR, PR, JJB
48	<i>Chimaphila maculata</i>	PR, PR	76	<i>Ribes americanum</i>	PR, SA, PR
49	<i>Chimaphila umbellata cisatlantica</i>	KD, KD	75	<i>Ribes cynosbati</i>	PR, PR
66	<i>Comptonia peregrina</i>	PR, PR (inset), PR	77	<i>Ribes hirtellum</i>	---
26	<i>Cornus sp.</i>	SA	77	<i>Ribes missouriense</i>	PR, KD
55	<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	SA, SA	6	<i>Rosa blanda</i>	KD, KD
28	<i>Cornus obliqua</i>	PR, PR, PR	5	<i>Rosa carolina</i>	PR, PR, PR
27	<i>Cornus racemosa</i>	SA, SA	7	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	PR, PR
29	<i>Cornus rugosa</i>	---	4	<i>Rosa palustris</i>	PR, PR
29	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	PR, PR, PR	3	<i>Rosa setigera</i>	SA, PR
71	<i>Corylus american</i>	SA, PR, SA	12	<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>	PR, PR
31	<i>Decodon verticillatus</i>	PR, PR, PR	9	<i>Rubus flagellaris</i>	PR, PR
38	<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>	JJB, PR	8	<i>Rubus hispidus</i>	PR, PR
57	<i>Dirca palustris</i>	KD, KD (inset), SS	11	<i>Rubus idaeus strigosus</i>	---
39	<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	PR	11	<i>Rubus occidentalis</i>	KD, PR
40	<i>Euonymus atropurpureus</i>	SA, SA, SA (inset)	10	<i>Rubus odoratus</i>	SA, PR, SA
40	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	---	13	<i>Rubus pensilvanicus</i>	WB, KD
41	<i>Euonymus obovatus</i>	JJB, JJB, PR	69	<i>Salix interior</i>	PR, PR
53	<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>	PR, KD, KD	18	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	PR
54	<i>Gaylussacia baccata</i>	KD, SS	64	<i>Spiraea alba</i>	PR, PR
70	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	PR, PR	65	<i>Spiraea tomentosa rosea</i>	PR, PR
32	<i>Hypericum kalmianum</i>	KD, KD	17	<i>Staphylea trifolia</i>	JJB, PR, PR
63	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	SS, JJB (inset), JJB	34	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	PR, PR
2	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	KD, KD	34	<i>Symphoricarpos occidentalis</i>	---
1	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	KD, SS	50	<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>	KD, KD, PR
56	<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	JJB, JJB, PR	50	<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	---
35	<i>Lonicera dioica</i>	MG	51	<i>Vaccinium pallidum</i>	PR, PR
37	<i>Lonicera maackii</i>	PR, PR	47	<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	JJB, SA, SA
36	<i>Lonicera prolifera</i>	SA, SA	44	<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	PR, PR
37	<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	---	42	<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	JJB, JJB, PR
33	<i>Mitchella repens</i>	PR	46	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	SA, SA
74	<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	PR, PR, PR	43	<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	JJB, PR
15	<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	PR, PR	44	<i>Viburnum rafinesquianum</i>	---
61	<i>Prunus americana</i>	KD, KD (inset), PR	44	<i>Viburnum recognitum</i>	PR, PR
61	<i>Prunus nigra</i>	---	45	<i>Viburnum trilobum</i>	SS, SS, SS (inset)
62	<i>Prunus pumila</i>	MG, SS, SS	14	<i>Xanthoxylum americanum</i>	JJB, PR, PR